

moist depression in this cow-pasture, growing along with *Ranunculus acris* L., *Galium palustre* L., *Scirpus atrovirens* var. *georgianus* f. *viviparus* Viet. together with some other plants less exacting in habitat-requirements, such as *Pastinaca sativa* L., *Lithospermum officinale* L., *Solidago rugosa* Mill. and *S. canadensis* L. It now forms an almost perfectly circular patch, some six feet in diameter, with the number of plants densest about the circumference and gradually thinning out towards the center. The plant, in all likelihood, may merely have been dumped there.

The original collection has been deposited with the Herbar de l'Institut Botanique de l'Université de Montréal. Duplicates of material collected on a subsequent trip to the station on September 28, 1943, have been forwarded to the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University for checking.

The author desires to express his sincere thanks to Messrs. Weatherby and Wittrock for their generous assistance, as well as to Mr. Marcel Raymond, of the Montreal Botanical Garden, for several valuable suggestions.—JAMES KUCYNIK, Montreal Botanical Garden.

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA (L.) Moench, var. **latifolia** (Ait.), comb. nov. *Andromeda calyculata*, β *latifolia* Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 70 (1789).

Typical Eurasian *Chamaedaphne calyculata* has the oblong to oblong-lanceolate leaves mostly 2.5–5 cm. long, about one third as wide, its calyx-segments broadly deltoid-lanceolate to narrowly deltoid-ovate and acuminate or nearly so, these a third to half as long as the urceolate corolla. The common North American shrub, similar to the Eurasian and up to 1 m. or more high, has the leaves one fourth to two fifths as broad as long, the acute calyx-segments about one third as long as the nearly cylindrical corolla. This is var. *angustifolia* (Ait.) Rehder.

Var. *latifolia* was described by Aiton:

β corollis oblongo-cylindricis, foliis oblongo-ovalibus obtusis . . .
Nat. . . . of Newfoundland.

All the specimens from Labrador and most of the many collections from Newfoundland have the oblong or oblong-elliptical leaves broadly rounded at summit and only 1–3 cm. long, only

about twice as long as broad. Furthermore, the calyx-segments are broad- to roundish-ovate and blunt, often quite obtuse. This shrub, often depressed and down to only 1 dm. high (up to 6 dm.), is clearly what Aiton had. It occurs from the Labrador Peninsula south, somewhat locally, to Nova Scotia and northern New England, the commoner shrub of the latter regions being var. *angustifolia*.

It is probable that *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, var. *latifolia* is *C. calyculata*, var. *nana* (Lodd.) Rehder in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. ii. 732 (1914). However, *Andromeda calyculata* β *latifolia* Ait. (1789) greatly antedates *Andromeda calyculata nana* Lodd. Bot. Cab. ix. no. 862 (1824); and Loddiges, although giving a good plate, had no description which can be taken as diagnostic. Instead he wandered over the subject, including a sermon, without getting down to a concrete description:

This neat little variety is a native of North America: it is evergreen, and seldom grows above half a foot from the ground. It flowers with us in the month of March, being one of the earliest shrubby plants that we are acquainted with.

It is quite hardy, and may be increased by layers, thriving best planted in a mixture of peat earth and loam in a border. Care should be taken to place such dwarf plants in situations where they may be seen to advantage. It is thus even in matters of far greater importance, and such as are connected with our highest interests, for (to use the words of an excellent writer,) 'Much of the credit and comfort of Christianity is lost in consequence of its professors fixing their aims too low, and not conceiving of their high and holy calling in so elevated and sublime a view as the nature of religion would require, and the word of God would direct.'

M. L. FERNALD

A NEW FORM OF *CAMPANULA* FROM MINNESOTA.—*CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA* L. var. *INTERCEDENS* (Witasek) Farw. forma **cleistocodona**, f. nov., flores erecti, steriles; corollae inflatae, clausae.—MINNESOTA: a colony restricted to a single fissure of diabase, southwest end of Beaver Island in Lake Superior, 2 mi. east of Beaver Bay, Lake Co., Aug. 14, 1944, *Lakela* no. 5777 (TYPE in Univ. Minn. Herb.) Lab. grown spec. no. 6133.

The form herewith described appears to be a natural clone capable of maintaining itself by vegetative propagation. Moreover, it differs from the typical form by erect, sterile flowers, inflated corollas closed at the mouths.